

PICEONS HANDARD

Illustrated.

PUBLISHED BY
C. E. TWOMBLY,
BOSTON.

218568



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Twombly, Clarence 5

The * * * * * Pigeon * * * Standard * *

ILLUSTRATED



PRICE, 50 CENTS



USTRATE

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BY

C. E. TWOMBLY. BOSTON,

U. S. A.

Introduction.

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Pigeon Fancy of a book containing a standard for all varieties, I shall endeavor herein to give all the very latest and best standards in use at the present time. A large majority of these standards have been carefully studied and adopted by committees from the leading specialty clubs of England and America.

C. E. TWOMBLY.



CROPPER.

PIGMY POUTER. (The Feathered World.)

POUTER.

THE POUTER.

Length of Feather. i. e. the extreme distance when outstretched—From the point of the beak to the end of the tail, eighteen to nineteen inches being considered the proper length—the maximum figure to be preferred when the leg development is such as to admit of easy, lofty carriage.

Head. Small and narrow in proportion to the size of the bird, forming an elongated arch from the base of the beak, measuring about 14 inches from centre of eye

to point of beak.

Crop.—Should be globular in form, proportionally large and equally distended at all parts; to rise well up against the point of the beak, projecting prominently in front, and showing but a slight fullness back of the neck.

Girth. Slender, the greater the length from the lower part of the crop to the insertion of the thighs the better.

Back. Narrow and long-appearing, slightly concave with a grooved line from base of neck towards rump, shoulders tucked close to body.

Breast .- Narrow and convex, showing very little keel.

Flights. Should be of sufficient length as to reach nearly to the end of the tail, barely meeting at points directly over and close to the tail, to fold close and narrow.

Tail.—Should be sufficiently long, and narrow enough to harmonize in the general taper of the bird, round ended and free from tendency to fork at extremity.

Generally lengthy, both in thigh and shank, measured from thigh-joint to tip of toe nail, constituting about three-eighths of the length of the bird. In referring to length, it is not necessarily meant the mere measurement by rule, but as well a form and position that both looks long to the eye and at the same time enables the bird when on a level floor to stand tall and upright without being 'tilted' forward by its tail. The thighs should be close together, and start from a position well back on the body, allowing room in front for the much desired long waist, the hock but slightly shown-almost straight, the entire limb well "stripped," showing to the fullest extent what length and form of limb the bird may have. The feet should incline slightly outward, and the knees in, toes spread, not doubled under or cramped.

Leg and Foot Feathering. The legs should be covered with short, soft feathers, fitting close and forming a complete mask for the entire limb, with only enough covering at the hock to hide the knuckles from view,

called "Stocking-legged." The feet should have longer feathers, so thickly set as to leave no bare places on the toes exposed. The feathers should spread from the foot rather suddenly, forming what is denominated the "Slipper."

Beak.—Fine, mandibles straight, the upper showing slight curve at tip and slightly over reaching the lower.

Beak Wattle.-Small and fine in texture.

Eye Cere.-Fine and thread-like.

Carriage.-Upright.

Movements.—Majestic and proud, with head and crop aloft, gait opposed to straddling—graceful.

Colors.—PIEDS; black, blue, red and yellow. PLAIN COLOR; white. OFF COLORS; mealies, sandies, chequers, silvers and splashes.

Markings .- Pieds; the head is colored, also the whole neck and back, including the wing coverts and crop, except a crescent-shaped band of white passing around the front of the crop, the points or horns reaching within a short distance of the eye. The bib or colored patch coming down from the throat and forming the upper edge of the "Crescent" should be large and well defined. There should also be a few white feathers on the shoulders, which are desired, as nearly as may be, to fall separately one from the other in a small circular patch called the "Rose Pinion." These white feathers should be free from the edge of the wing butt. In blacks and blues the color extends to the end of the tail. Blues should have black bars across the wings and tail. In all colored varieties, the flights, thighs, legs and feet, also the entire under part of the body from the keel, or line across the breast, should be pure white. Whites-Plumage pure white throughout. The four representative colors, excepting blue, should be deep and rich in hue. The blue should be light, bright and even color.

Color of Eyes.—In the pied varieties, a bright red or orange; in whites dark or bull.

Disqualifications.—Trimming, plucking, coloring or any artificial alteration, out of condition from disease, any decided deformity, for whites; stained beak; colored feathers; or if eyes are not bull.

THE PIGMY POUTER.

The above standard applies in every respect to the Pigmy Pouter with the exception of size, which should be as small as possible, some of the best specimens standing scarcely ginches from the ground. The Pigmy is, in fact, a miniature Pouter from tip to toe, the flight and tail feathers should be rather short than the reverse.

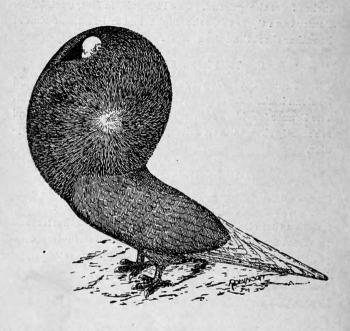
THE BRUNER POUTER.

The Bruner Pouter is very similar to the Pigmy, but should be clean limbed, i. e. free from feathers below the knee joint. The Bruner is seldom seen as slim in girth as the Pigmy, and are mostly shown in self colors, white being the most popular.

THE NORWICH CROPPER.

Croppers resemble Pouters in many points, while in some they differ completely. In color, markings, action and crop inflation there is little difference, the limbs are shorter and free from feathering; the body is short, and shoulders comparitively broad. In other words the Cropper is a "slumpy" Pouter with clean limbs.



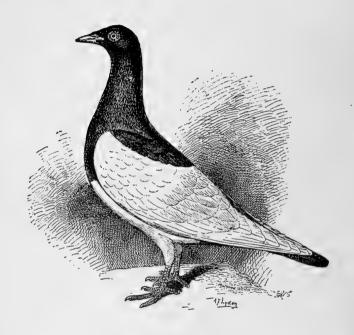


JACOBIN.

JACOBIN STANDARD.

- Beak-Shori and thick, well curved downwards forming a continuation of curve of skull, and flesh color.
- Head-Small, that between the eyes, with full appearance in front.
- Eyes-Centre black, surrounded by pearl or light gray.
- Hood—Long, fitting well down on the head, even at edge, crossing the head in a line with the front of the eyes.
- Chain-Fitting close and even from back to breast, standing well out, giving a curved line from hood to breast.
- Mane-Full, being well filled out at back, even at edge, and fitting in evenly with the hood.
- Rose-Shape, oyal, in a line slanting across bottom; of neck.
- Size and Shape of Body Breast full, long and slender; the backmarrow, flat, and straight.
- Wings-Rather low at buts, flightstresting on tail.
- Carriage Sprightly, the head carried about eight inches from the ground.
- Legs and Feet Short and free from feathers below the hock, color red, feet small and fine, with glaws same color as beak.
- Rump-Smooth, flat and narrow.
- Tail-Narrow and straight in line with the back.
- Color-Reds, blacks and yellows, sound, lustrous and even, from lower mandible to yent, with rump, tail, ten flights and head, white. Whites pure throughout.





IDEAL MAGPIE. (Feathered World.)

THE MAGPIE.

- Size—Small, from actual measurements, good average specimens in good condition, weight for cocks from 9½ to 10½ ounces, hens from 8½ to 9½ ounces; and when standing in a natural position measure from sole of foot to top of head from 8 to 9½ inches in height, the length from tip of beak to end of tail, without stretching, from 12½ to 14 inches.
- Shape—Apparently long, slender and snake-like, chest full and round, but not broad, the body round, thin and gracefully tapering from front to yent, with no approach to Owl or Tumbler form, shoulders well defined, but not carried prominently as in the Dragoon, legs set well back to show breast.
- Carringe—Is a very important characteristic of the Magpie, but if the shape be good and true, the proper carriage is almost sure to follow; it should be smart, sprightly. The body well poised on the graceful and slender limbs, the neck and body forming a continuous easy curve, but the neck must not incline backwards, head and beak carried horizontally, flights and tail neatly folded.
- Head—Must be long and thin, round on top of skull, showing a soft easy curve in every direction—the term snake-headed is often used, but does not apply as many snakes are flat-headed, which is quite a reverse of what is wanted in the Magpie—as nearly even in substance throughout as possible, not wedge-headed, no stop at junction of head and beak, but rising with a gradual curve from front to back, fine and neat at back of skull, lean face, with no approach to Owl or short-faced Tumbler form. Junction of head with neck to be neat and almost imperceptible without throatiness.

- Beak—Should be long, thin and nearly equal in substance throughout, with slight hook at end of mandible, but no dip in lower mandible, free from coarseness, furnished with slight wattle of fine texture, pale in color approaching to white, free from stain or marking except in blacks, blues and duns, in which colors a very slight Vandyke mark on tip of upper mandible is admissable.
- Neck—Long, thin, quite free from gullet or fullness of the throat, thinnest at the point of junction with the head, swelling gently towards the shoulders, which it should join with a graceful and gentle curve.
- Eye and Eye Cere—Eye white or pearl color, pupil intensely black and clearly defined, what is commonly known as a "fish eye," the eye cere is seen in various tints, from nearly white to a coral red. In blacks the deeper the red the better, and a shade of pink in other colors, but do not put much stress on this point. The cere should be small and fine in texture, no approach to a Barb eye is admissible, but just enough to show a delicate and even border to the eye, and no more. The general effect of the eye, although prominent, is mild in expression.
- Legs and Feet—Legs rather long than otherwise, straight not knock-kneed or cow-hocked. Shanks thin, lean and free from feathering, covered with fine scales. Toes long, thin, and well separated, also free from feathering. Toenails white, both legs and feet bright red in color.
- Tail and Flights—Tail rather long, the feathers narrow and closely folded, containing not more than twelve feathers. Not swallow-tailed or divided in centre, the tail should be carried in a line with the back, just clear of the ground, but not cocked up at all. Flights rather narrow, closely folded, carried close to the side, tips resting on top of tail, about half an inch from side, not crossed.

Color—The whole of the body except head, neck and breast, back, saddle and tail pure white; the color on the colored portions to be bright, deep and lustrous as possible; in blacks the irridescent colors and metallic sheen are most important; wherever the color extends it must be of one rich, even depth, extending even to the shafts of the tail feathers. Many otherwise good birds often run chequery or ashy about the top of rump and root of tail, which is very objectionable. Blues and silvers should have black tail bars.

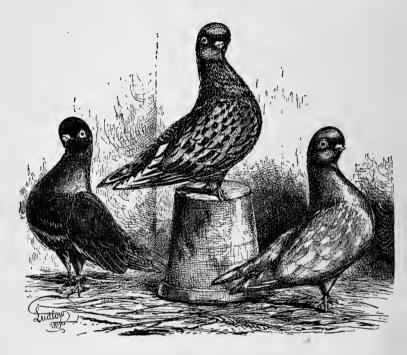
Markings—Cut on breast. Sharp and evenly defined, without artificial assistance, the color extending downwards to about the tip of the breast bone, or a very little below, running across the breast, either in a straight line or slightly curving upwards towards shoulders, showing a slightly convex form. It is advisable to raise the wings, and if many foul feathers are discovered between breast and vent markings, the breast should be carefully examined for foul feathers or trimming.

Cut on shoulders—Color extending across the broadest part of the back at the shoulders, from side to side at intersection of the wing with body, tapering evenly and smoothly towards the tail, and forming an elongated heart or V shaped saddle, showing no ragged edges on shoulders.

Cut at vent—Even and extending only a very short distance from beneath root of tail, no foul or colored feathers extending towards thighs or belly.

Plumage—Close and compact, but not hard feathered.

Disqualifications—Trimming or plucking of foul feathers, dyeing or oiling, dark or gravel eyes, heavy markings on back, feathered legs or feet, Tumbler form of head or body, chequered or ashy back or rump, want of condition.



SHORTFACE TUMBLERS. (Feathered World.)

THE SHORT-FACE TUMBLER.

- Carriage and Shape.—Erect and sprightly, jaunty when in motion. 1. Neck broad at base and very slender at the throat, short in length, arched in shape, with head well thrown back when viewed sideways, the head and feet to appear in the perpendicular line.

 2. Chest broad and very prominent, but not flat.

 3. Wing Coverts rather spreading. 4. Back slightly and rump more decidedly raised. 5. Attitude observant and standing almost on the tip of the toes, with the sole of the feet slightly raised from the ground. 6. Legs short and elegant, devoid of all feathering below the knee-joints.
- Head. 1. Large and round, but withal when measured, short from the front to the back of the skull. 2. Frontal broad, prominent and lofty, slightly bulging forward 3. Crown well raised above the eyes, and convex. 4. Back of skull falling in rather shortened slope but withal decidedly convex and porportionate. 5. Jaw and cheeks wide and abundantly feathered; the muffs full and blonding upwards.
- Beak. 1. Short, straight, and as fine as possible in both mandibles; the one closely fitting to the other and pointed at the tip. 2. Color, in Almonds, Kites and whole colors, of dark shade horn colored; streaked with deep brown in Agates; yellows and whites pale flesh color.
- Wattle and Cere. Small and very fine in texture, the cere being moderately fine.
- Size. Small, compact and plump.
- Flights and Tail. Long and wide in web, rather spreading, the flights carried below the tail, but showing no opening between the one and the other.

Eyes. Silvery and bright in iris, with jet black clearly defined pupil, large, prominent and very round in shape situated rather to the back of the skull and appearing, owing to the lofty frontal, centred low in the head.

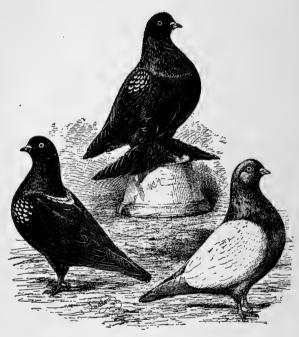
Standard Colors.

- Almonds. 1. Ground color, rich, sound and even; in tint that of the inside of the shell of the almond nut.

 2. Markings. Head, neck, chest, back of rump, and wing coverts evenly spangled with rich black splashes. Flights and tail showing in uneven patches three distinct colors, viz., almond, black and white.
- Kites. Black or dun ground, the former showing a golden brown shading all over the body, especially under the flight and tail "web feathering;" the latter a yellowish golden shade on some parts.
- Agates. Red or yellow ground color, sound and lustrous, broken by white feathers on the hackle, shoulders and back, the major feathers being dark.
- Mottles. Lustrous, metallic, green black ground from head to tail, the mottling consisting of from ten to twenty feathers evenly distributed in the form of a rose at the pinions of the shoulders, and an equal number of white feathers evenly distributed in V shape on the scapular plumage covering the upper part of the back.
- Self Colors. Sound lustrous red, deep rich yellow and ebony metallic lustred black; the beaks of the latter should be of the deepest coal black; reds and yellows pale flesh colored.



BLACK BALDHEAD TUMBLER. (Feathered World.)



 $\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{MUFFED MOTTLE,} \\ \text{CLEAN LEG MOTTLE,} & \text{CLEAN LEG WHITESIDE.} \end{array}$

THE LONG-FACE CLEAN LEG TUMBLER.

Beak-Close fitting, straight set, and of medium thickness.

Wattle-Neat, fine in texture.

Skull-Round, with wide frontage, showing no flatness or indentation.

Eye-Pearl or white, centrally placed.

Cere—Small as possible, fine in texture. (See also separate varieties.)

Neck-Medium length, broad at base, tapering gradually to throat, slightly arched.

Body-Short, stout and wedge-shaped, prominent and wide in chest.

Flights & Tails—Flights closely set, broad, short and carried on tail. Tail closely folded and wedge shape.

Legs-Stout, and well set, and of medium length.

Carriage-Sprightly, upright, bold and jaunty.

Feather-Clean, close, and tight fitting.

Mottles—Color sound and even throughout. The pinion mottlings should be white, and nearly circular, evenly distributed, butts free from white. The back marking should be V shaped, well and evenly mottled Beak as in Selfs.

Rosewings-Same as Mottles excepting back marking.

Beards—The Bearding or Chuck should be small, and not extending beyond the centre of the eyes, of semi-circular shape, and in line with centre of beak.

Primary flights 10 x 10, tail and stockings white; the rest of the body to be of a sound even color throughout.

- **Beak**—In blues, blacks and chequers, the upper mandible should be dark, and the lower flesh colored, while in other varieties both mandibles should be flesh colored.
- Bald Heads—The Head, primary flights 10 x 10, tail and body color downwards from the breast bone, white.

 The line of demarcation should extend from slightly under the lower mandible, following close to the eye and gradually and evenly rising to the back of the skull. Beak & Cere, flesh colored in all varieties.
- Whitesides—The whole of the body, including tail and primary flights 10 x 10, should be sound colored throughout, with solid colored backs. The shoulders, wing coverts, and secondary flights, pure white.

 Beak—Flesh colored, excepting blacks, which should be black.
- Almonds & Sub-Varieties-Same as in the Short-Face.
- Self Colors.—BLACKS. Color, deep and sound, showing a green metallic lustre. Beak & Toe-nails—Black.
 - REDS. Rich color, sound and even throughout, with a lustrous golden bronzy hackle showing free from green. **Beak**—Flesh colored.
 - WHITES should possess a satin silvery like appearance with Beak, Toe-nails, Eye & Cere, white.
 - YELLOWS. Color, rich golden, even throughout, hackle showing a pink lustre free from green. Beak Flesh colored.
- Barred Varieties—BLUES. Color, clear, bright and sound, with broad even black bars. Beak—Black.
 - CHEQUERS. Color and markings, distinctly and evenly marked throughout, in two shades according to color. Beak—Black.
 - SILVERS. Very light and silvery in color, with black bars. Beak—Horn color.

THE MUFFED TUMBLER.

Beak-Close fitting, straight set and of medium thickness.

Wattle-Neat, fine in texture.

Skull-Round, showing no flatness or indentations.

Eye-Pearl, or sometimes called white; centrally placed.

Cere-Small as possible, fine in texture, flesh colored.

Neck-Medium length, inclined to shortness, broad at shoulders, tapering gradually to throat; slightly arched.

Body-Short, stout and wedge-shaped, prominent and wide in chest.

Flights & Tails-Flights close set and broad. Tail closely folded.

Legs-Stout, well set, and of medium length.

Muff—Profuse, and the outer edge forming a half circle coming in to hock without break if possible.

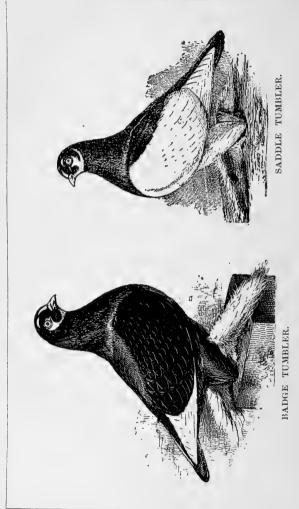
Carriage-Sprightly, upright, bold and jaunty.

Feather-Clean, close, short and tight fitting.

Flottles—Color sound and even throughout, the wing marks are white and circular, evenly distributed, butts free as possible from white, the back markings should be V shaped, well and evenly mottled.

Rosewings-Same as Mottles excepting back marking.

Beards—The beard should be small, crescent-shaped, and not extending beyond the centre of the eye, and in line with centre of beak. Primary flights and muffs white; the rest of the body to be of a sound, even color throughout. Beak should be flesh color in all varieties.

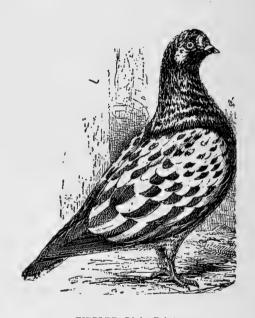


(Feathered World.)

- Whitesides—The whole of the body including tail and primary flights should be sound color throughout. The shoulders, wing coverts and secondary flights pure white. Beak—Flesh color, except in blacks.
- Self Colors—Red, yellow, black and white, sound, rich and even color throughout, black showing a green metallic lustre. Beaks—Flesh color, except in blacks.
- Barred Varieties—Blues, silvers and chequers to possess broad, even black bars, and free from ticking or kite color. Beak—In blues and chequers very dark, and in silvers horn color.
- Saddles—Black, blue, red and yellow. The two former to be dark tailed; the two latter to be dark or light tailed.

 Head markings—A snip or blaze up front of face, with a full white beard extending from back of eye to back of eye under beak, forming a bib; with the dark patches running pear shaped into it from the centre of lower mandible, the latter called whiskers. In addition, a dot over each eye about the size of a hemp seed, with a white band extending around, with the exception of a heart shape on the back, which is dark, giving the bird the name.
- Badges—Same as Saddles except body color, which should be dark except foot feathering and ten lower flights which should be white. Head marks same as Saddle.

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TIPPLER, Light Print.

THE TIPPLER.

DARK MOTTLE.

Head-Round skull (not too full in front) medium faced, pearl eyes with dark ceres and a dark beak.

Neck-Short, stout at shoulders, tapering well up to the head.

Size and Shape—Medium in size, broad chest and shoulders, strong wing butts, body well tapering, wedge shape to tip of tail.

Flights—Short and broad, well overlapping each other when expanded, sound in color throughout.

Legs and Feet.—Short legs, small feet, bright red in appearance, and free from feathers below the hocks.

Carriage—Sprightly and erect; hard, short, close and perfect in feather, flights of tail feathers being out and not well through the pin, should put a bird back as if it were a foul feather; the whole possessing a rich metallic sheen; tail feathers should be twelve in number.

Color and Markings—Bronze brown, leaning towards a rich chocolate brown, with white markings; solid colored head, neck and chest, well and evenly marked on back and wings; flights and tail must be sound in color.

LIGHT MOTTLE.

Head—Same as dark mottles.

Neck—Same as dark mottles.

Size and Shape—Same as dark mottles.

Flights—Same as dark mottles.

Legs and Feet—Same as dark mottles.

Carriage—Same as dark mottles.

Color and Markings - Light ground, with bronze and rich bronze markings, evenly mottled or printed throughout; flights and tail sound in color.

LIGHT.

Head—Same as dark mottles. Neck—Same as dark mottles.

Size and Shape—Same as dark mottles.

Flights-Same as dark mottles.

Legs and Feet-Same as dark mottles.

Carriage-Same as dark mottles.

Color and Markings—Simply a colored "cheek, primary flights and tail feathers," rich brown or bronze to take the lead; remainder of bird, viz., head, neek, body, wings, including secondaries, i. e., short flight feathers, back and rump, white or clear as possible.



FANTAILS.

Blue, W
Saddle, Black.

(Feathered World.)

White,

THE WHITE FANTAIL.

- Head .- Small fine and snakey, free from peak or shell.
- Beak.—Thin, flesh color and of medium length, the upper mandible slightly curved at the tip.
- Beak Wattle .- Small and fine in texture.
- Eye .- Dark Hazel or Bull, with very fine flesh-colored cere.
- Neck.—Thin, nicely curved and tapering well off as it approaches the head.
- Length of Neck.—Corresponding with length of back, so as to enable the head to rest closely at the base of the cushion.
- Body.—Shape, small and round; back, slightly hollowed in centre; length of back, in proportion to length of neck, enabling the head to rest on the cushion with ease; rump, of sufficient size and strength to balance the tail evenly; chest, round like a ball.
- Cushion.—Full and massive, the feathers of the front and back overlapping each other and extending well up the tail feathers.
- Tail.—Slightly concave and circular, closely filled with long broad evenly set feathers, well overlapping each other.
- Legs.—Moderately short, not stilty, and free from feathers below the hocks.
- Feet .- Small, fine and neat.
- Color of Legs and Feet.—Bright red.
- Carriage.—The bird should stand on tip-toes and walk in a jaunty manner. Head, thrown back in a graceful manner resting closely on the cushion; chest, upright in a straight line with the legs; wings, set on fairly low and closely braced; flights, just clearing the lowest tail feathers and almost meeting at the tips; tail, earried well up not being allowed to drop or incline forward; legs, well apart, the hocks being forced forward by the action of the body.
- Motion.—Convulsive jerking or twitching of the neck and apparent upheaving of the chest, the head seeming to bonnee gently up and down on the cushion, with constant tremulous quivering of the body.
- Plumage Pure White, hard and tight fitting.

THE BLUE FANTAIL.

Head.-Small fine and snakey, free from peak or shell.

Beak.—Thin, black and of medium length, the upper mandible slightly curved at the tip.

Beak Wattle.—Small and fine in texture.

Eye .- Pearl or Orange, with very fine dark-colored cere.

Neck.—Thin, nicely curved and tapering well off as it approaches the head.

Length of Neck.—Corresponding with length of back, so as to enable the head to rest closely at the base of the

cushion.

Body.—Shape, small and round; back, slightly hollowed in centre; length of back, in proportion to length of neck, enabling the head to rest on the cushion with ease; rump, of sufficient size and strength to balance the tail evenly; chest, round like a ball.

Cushion.—Full and massive, the feathers of the front and back overlapping each other and extending well up

the tail feathers.

Tail.—Slightly concave and circular, closely filled with long broad evenly set feathers, well overlapping each other.

Legs.—Moderately short, not stilty, and free from feathers below the hocks.

Feet.—Small, fine and neat.

Color of Legs and Feet.-Bright red.

Carriage.—The bird should stand on tip-toes and walk in a jaunty manner. Head, thrown back in a graceful manner resting closely on the cushion; chest, upright in a straight line with the legs; wings, set on fairly low and closely braced; flights, just clearing the lowest tail feathers and almost meeting at the tips; tail, carried well up not being allowed to drop or incline forward; legs, well apart, the hocks being forced forward by the action of the body.

Motion.—Convulsive jerking or twitching of the neck and apparent upheaving of the chest, the head seeming to bonne gently up and down on the cushion, with

constant tremulous quivering of the body.

Color.—Clear sound lavender blue. Free from sootiness or bronzing, and with no inclination to run light on the rump. The feathers upon the neck and throat should be covered with an iredescent metallic sheen.

The wing and tail bars should be black and well defined. The tail feathers should be edged all around with the same tint as the body color.

Plumage—Hard and tight fitting.

THE BLACK FANTAIL.

Head .- Small fine and snakey, free from peak or shell.

Beak.—Thin, black and of medium length, the upper mandible slightly curved at the tip.

Beak Wattle .- Small and fine in texture.

Eye. - Pearl or Orange, with very fine dark-colored cere.

Neck.—Thin, nicely curved and tapering well off as it approaches the head.

Length of Neck.—Corresponding with length of back, so as to enable the head to rest closely at the base of the cushion.

Body.—Shape, small and round; back, slightly hollowed in centre; length of back, in proportion to length of neck, enabling the head to rest on the cushion with ease; rump, of sufficient size and strength to balance the tail evenly; chest, round like a ball.

Cushion.—Full and massive, the feathers of the front and back overlapping each other and extending well up the tail feathers.

Tail.—Slightly concave and circular, closely filled with long broad evenly set feathers, well overlapping each other.

Legs.—Moderately short, not stilty, and free from feathers below the hocks.

Feet .- Small, fine and neat.

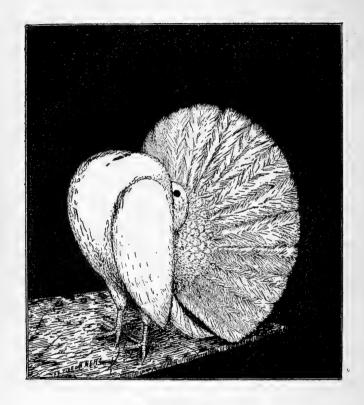
Color of Legs and Feet .- Bright red.

Carriage.—The bird should stand on tip-toes and walk in a jaunty manner. Head, thrown back in a graceful manner resting closely on the cushion; chest, upright in a straight line with the legs; wings, set on fairly low and closely braced; flights, just clearing the lowest tail feathers and almost meeting at the tips; tail, carried well up not being allowed to drop or incline forward; legs, well apart, the hocks being forced forward by the action of the body.

Motion.—Convulsive jerking or twitching of the neck and apparent upheaving of the chest, the head seeming to bonnee gently up and down on the cushion, with constant tremulous quivering of the body.

Color.—Jet black throughout, free from rustiness or a chequery appearance, and covered with a rich beetle green lustre.

Plumage-Hard and tight fitting.



WHITE FANTAIL.

THE RED FANTAIL.

Head .- Small fine and snakey, free from peak or shell.

Beak.—Thin, flesh color and of medium length, the upper mandible slightly curved at the tip.

Beak Wattle .- Small and fine in texture.

Eye.-Orange, with very fine flesh-colored cere.

Neck.—Thin, nicely curved and tapering well off as it approaches the head.

Length of Neck.—Corresponding with length of back, so as to enable the head to rest closely at the base of the cushion.

Body.—Shape, small and round; back, slightly hollowed in centre; length of back, in proportion to length of neck, enabling the head to rest on the cushion with ease; rump, of sufficient size and strength to balance the tail evenly; chest, round like a ball.

Cushlon.—Full and massive, the feathers of the front and back overlapping each other and extending well up the tail feathers.

Tail.—Slightly concave and circular, closely filled with long broad evenly set feathers, well overlapping each other.

Legs.—Moderately short, not stilty, and free from feathers below the hocks.

Feet .- Small, fine and neat.

Color of Legs and Feet .- Bright red.

Carriage.—The bird should stand on tip-toes and walk in a jaunty manner. Head, thrown back in a graceful manner resting closely on the cushion; chest, upright in a straight line with the legs; wings, set on fairly low and closely braced; flights, just clearing the lowest tail feathers and almost meeting at the tips; tail, carried well up not being allowed to drop or incline forward; legs, well apart, the hocks being forced forward by the action of the body.

Motion.—Convulsive jerking or twitching of the neck and apparent upheaving of the chest, the head seeming to bounce gently up and down on the cushion, with constant tremulous quivering of the body.

Color.—Clear, rich, bright golden chestnut, free from sootiness or any tendency to a bluish tint. The feathers upon the neck and throat should be covered with an iridescent metallic sheen.

Plumage—Hard and tight fitting.

THE YELLOW FANTAIL.

Head.—Small fine and snakey, free from peak or shell.

Beak.—Thin, flesh color and of medium length, the upper mandible slightly curved at the tip.

Beak Wattle.-Small and fine in texture.

Eye.—Orange, with very fine flesh-colored cere.

Neck.—Thin, nicely curved and tapering well off as it approaches the head.

- Length of Neck.—Corresponding with length of back, so as to enable the head to rest closely at the base of the cushion.
- Body.—Shape, small and round; back, slightly hollowed in centre; length of back, in proportion to length of neck, enabling the head to rest on the cushion with ease; rump, of sufficient size and strength to balance the tail evenly; chest, round like a ball.
- Cushion.—Full and massive, the feathers of the front and back overlapping each other and extending well up the tail feathers.
- Tail.—Slightly concave and circular, closely filled with long broad evenly set feathers, well overlapping each other.
- Legs.—Moderately short, not stifty, and free from feathers below the hocks.

Feet.—Small, fine and neat.

Color of Legs and Feet.—Bright red.

- Carriage.—The bird should stand on tip-toes and walk in a jaunty manner. Head, thrown back in a graceful manner resting closely on the cushion; chest, upright in a straight line with the legs; wings, set on fairly low and closely braced; flights, just clearing the lowest tail feathers and almost meeting at the tips; tail, carried well up not being allowed to drop or incline forward; legs, well apart, the hocks being forced forward by the action of the body.
- Motion.—Convulsive jerking or twitching of the neck and apparent upheaving of the chest, the head seeming to bounce gently up and down on the cushion, with constant tremulous quivering of the body.
- Color.—Rich, bright golden yellow, with no tendency to run light on rump. The feathers upon the neck and throat should be covered with an iridescent metallic sheen.

Plumage.—Hard and tight fitting.

THE SILVER FANTAIL.

Head .- Small fine and snakey, free from peak or shell.

Beak.—Thin, black and of medium length, the upper mandible slightly curved at the tip.

Beak Wattle.—Small and fine in texture.

Eye.—Pearl, with very fine drab-colored cere.

Neck .- Thin, nicely curved and tapering well off as it approaches the head.

Length of Neck.—Corresponding with length of back, so as to enable the head to rest closely at the base of the

cushion.

Body.—Shape, small and round; back, slightly hollowed in centre; length of back, in proportion to length of neck, enabling the head to rest on the cushion with ease; rump, of sufficient size and strength to balance the tail evenly; chest, round like a ball.

Cushion.—Full and massive, the feathers of the front and back overlapping each other and extending well up

the tail feathers.

Tall.—Slightly concave and circular, closely filled with long broad evenly set feathers, well overlapping each other.

Legs.—Moderately short, not stilty, and free from feathers below the hocks.

Feet .- Small, fine and neat.

Color of Legs and Feet.-Bright red.

Carriage.—The bird should stand on tip-toes and walk in a jaunty manner. Head, thrown back in a graceful manner resting closely on the cushion; chest, upright in a straight line with the legs; wings, set on fairly low and closely braced; flights, just clearing the lowest tail feathers and almost meeting at the tips; tail, carried well up not being allowed to drop or incline forward; legs, well apart, the hocks being forced forward by the action of the body.

Motion.—Convulsive jerking or twitching of the neck and apparent upheaving of the chest, the head seeming to bounce gently up and down on the cushion, with

constant tremulous quivering of the body.

Color.—A soft even shade of a very light silvery grey tint, with no tendency to a creamy color. The feathers upon the neck and throat should be covered with an iridescent metallic sheen. The wing and tail bars should be black and well defined. The tail feathers should be edged all round with the same tint as the body color.

Plumage-Hard and tight fitting.

THE SADDLEBACK FANTAIL.

Head.—Small fine and snakey, free from peak or shell.

Beak.—Thin, flesh color and of medium length, the upper mandible slightly curved at the tip.

Beak Wattle.—Small and fine in texture.

Eye.—Dark Hazel or Bull, with very fine flesh-colored cere. Neck.—Thin, nicely curved and tapering well off as it approaches the head.

Length of Neck.—Corresponding with length of back, so as to enable the head to rest closely at the base of the

cushion.

Body.—Shape, small and round; back, slightly hollowed in centre; length of back, in proportion to length of neck, enabling the head to rest on the cushion with ease; rump, of sufficient size and strength to balance the tail evenly; chest, round like a ball.

Cushion.—Full and massive, the feathers of the front and back overlapping each other and extending well up

the tail feathers.

Tail.—Slightly concave and circular, closely filled with long broad evenly set feathers, well overlapping each other.

Legs.—Moderately short, not stilty, and free from feathers below the hocks.

Feet .- Small, fine and neat.

Color of Legs and Feet.—Bright red.

Carriage.—The bird should stand on tip-toes and walk in a jaunty manner. Head, thrown back in a graceful manner resting closely on the cushion; chest, upright in a straight line with the legs; wings, set on fairly low and closely braced; flights, just clearing the lowest tail feathers and almost meeting at the tips; tail, carried well up not being allowed to drop or incline forward; legs, well apart, the hocks being forced forward by the action of the body.

Motion.—Convulsive jerking or twitching of the neck and apparent upheaving of the chest, the head seeming to bounce gently up and down on the cushion, with

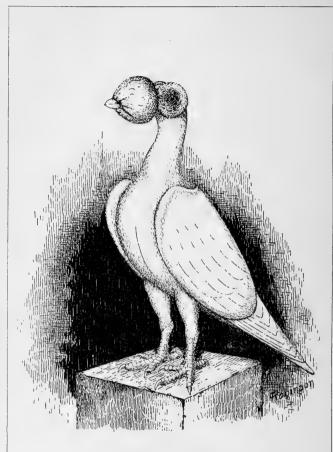
constant tremulous quivering of the body.

Markings.—The wings should be marked evenly, the ten outside feathers being white, the rest, including the covert or scapular feathers, to be colored; the body, excepting the back, to be white, in the barred varieties the wing bars to be clear and distinct.

Color.—To be clear and rich throughout, with tight hard-fitting plumage.

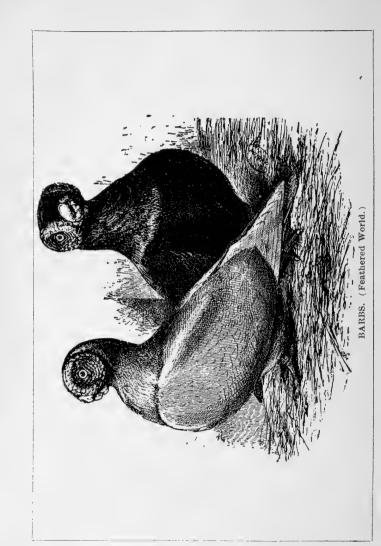
THE ENGLISH CARRIER.

- Head.—Long and narrow, running on as straight a level as possible from the base of the wattle to the back of the skull, yet displaying the slightest indentation in its centre in its longitudinal extension. (1) Length—From the tip of the beak to the back of the skull, 2\frac{1}{2} inches at least. (2) Width—From inside fold of eye-cere to eye-cere \frac{1}{2} inch—being equal in measurement at front and back of cere.
- Beak.—Long and stout in both mandibles, shooting straight away from their juncture up the gape and proportionately thick to the very tip, the mandibles closing tightly. Color, of a light fleshy hue with dark longitudinal streaks in blacks and blues, the streaks being light horn color in duns; in whites, of a pale fleshy color, devoid of any streaking. Measurements of face and beak, 1½ inch in hens and not less than 2 inches in cocks, from the pupil of the eye to the tip of the beak.
- Wattle.—Rather round than oval in shape. Size, as large as possible, even in surface rooring, and proportionately balanced from side to side; that on the under mandible scarcely showing any separation from that on the upper one when they are closed; the upper section tilted slightly forward from the front of the skull, the lower section very gradually bulging away from the jaw. The circumference of the wattle should be greatest at its centre, from whence it should gradually and imperceptibly blend with the beak at its inner extremity. The color of a wattle should be a powdery white tint.
- Eyes.—Deep red in iris, except whites, which should be black or "bull-eyed."
- Eye-Cere.—Circular and wide, evenly radiating at an equal distance from the eye. Fine, well laced, but firm in texture, rising slightly above the level of the head and quite parallel in structure both at the front and back of the skull. The color of a pale, leather-like tinge, displaying but little of the powdery tint visible on the wattle. The dimensions should be proportionate to sex and age; in adult cocks, as wide and circular as a florin; in adult hens a degree less; in young birds not less than a shilling, increasing with age.



ENGLISH CARRIER.

- Neck.—Lengthy and slender, rather straight and erect, and well cut away at its juncture with the throat onwards to the under mandible, and absolutely devoid of gullet.
- Body.—(1) CHEST—Wide and full, but not projecting to the front. (2) SHOULDERS—Wide and flat, showing muscular power. (3) BACK—Long and straight, sloping from shoulders towards the rump, and showing a slight hollowness rather than the reverse. (4) WING BUTTS—To protrude slightly beyond the chest. (5) BREAST BONE—Long and straight, showing moderate depth of keel.
- Legs and Feet.—Stout, muscular and long, both from thighs to knee joints, and from the latter to the instep. Thighs thinly feathered to the knee joints; thence to the tips of the toes, the legs and claws, free of feathers. Claws firmly set, spreading well out from the ball of the foot, nails of the same color as the beak.
- Flights and Tail.—Long in shaft and moderately wide in web. The flights should be carried on a level with the body and be closely tucked up, resting over the tail, the latter should form a continuous slope in continuation of the back and rump, and be carried quite clear from the ground at its extremity.
- Size.—Large, measuring as nearly as possible 18 inches from the tip of beak to end of tail in length, and 4½ inches across the widest part of the body, i. e. from shoulder to shoulder.
- Carriage.—Erect, upright and sprightly; in observant attitude.
- Plumage.—With the exception of flight and tail feathers, all the plumage should be short in feather, fitting very close and compactly to the body, especially on the neck, head and shoulder coverings.
- Colors.—(1) BLACKS—Ebony shade with deep green lustre.
 (2) DUNS—Of one shade all through from head to tail. (3) BLUES—Sound but clear tint; dark on rump, showing distinct wing and tail, black bars.
 (4) WHITES—Milk-white, displaying a "satin like" lustre on the hackle and breast.
- Note.—In estimating the value to be allotted to the beak wattle and the eye cere, age and sex must be taken into account. As a general rule, the Carrier pigeon is at its best between 3 and 4 years of age.



THE BARB.

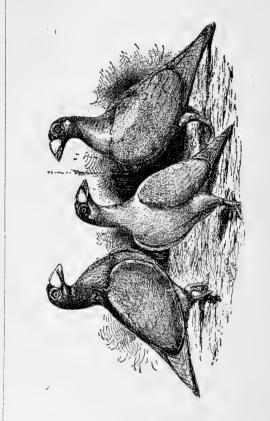
Head .- (1) SKULL-Large, broad and square; level and equally wide at front and back; but displaying an indented ridge running from the front of each eye along the edging of the skull. (2) FOREHEAD-Wide and chubby, measuring one inch and three-sixteenths from centre of eye to tip of beak. (3) BEAK-Stout. and blunt at its end; in color rather pale, streaked with black, except pale flesh color in whites. (4) MOUTH-Wide in gape; when closed, mandibles fitting tightly. (5) WATTLE-Full in front, but not bulgy; fine in texture, showing but a slight central division, displaying a white powdery surface. (6) UNDER-WATTLE or "Jewing"-Consisting of three distinctly divided, roundish warty developments, one at either side of the gape, and the third exactly at the centre of the base of the under-mandible. (7) CERE-Circular, i. e., radiating at an equal distance from the eye on all sides, rising up well above the skull; equally thick and even in texture all round, and rich coral red in color. (8) EYE-In whites, wholly black; in all other colors the iris bright silvery white, with a clearly defined black pupil.

Body.—Neck—Short and thick, but displaying no gullet; gracefully tapering in widening proportion from the throat to the shoulders. (2) Back—Rather wide and flat. (3) Breast—Wide, full and prominent. (4) Shoulders—Closely adhering to the body, the wing butts not projecting beyond the breast. (5) Less—Short, stout and firm; free from all feathers below the hock joint. (6) Feet—Claws well parted and spreading outwardly, with nails same color as beak.

Plumage.—(1) FLIGHTS—Primaries, long and moderately wide; secondaries. rather prominent at sides but resting well over the longer ones. (2) TAIL—Rather short, wide in web and not closely folded.

Shape. - Cobby in build and erect in carriage.

Colors.—(1) BLACK—Raven black, displaying a metallic green lustre. (2) REDS—Rich chestnut color, devoid of dunnish or ashy shades on the rump and belly. (3) DUNS—Sound and equally even in shade right through, whether dark or light. (4) WHITES—Very pure and displaying a satin-like lustre on hackle and chest.



DRAGOONS.

THE DRAGOON.

- Head.—Wedge-shaped and broad, yet proportionate to the stontness and length of the beak, slightly curved when viewed from the side or front, thus showing no angle or extended flat surface.
- Beak. Thick, measuring from the termination of the beak horn to the anterior corner of the eye, about 1½ inches. The lower mandible stout, straight and close fitting; the upper also stout and terminating in a slight curve.
- Wattle.—Peg shaped, i.e., broad and perpendicular at its base, narrowing with even sides and longitudinal furrows towards the point of the upper mandible, but not intruding on the lower.
- Eye Cere.—Small, fine in texture, nearly circular, slightly pinched at the back.
- Eye.—Prominent and watchful. In blues, silvers, chequers and grizzles, the iris of a deep rich red color. In other varieties, an approximation to this color; except in whites, in which the iris is dark colored.
- Neck.—Short and thick without gullet, and widening boldly from head to shoulders.
- Breast .- Broad and full.
- Back. Broad and as flat as possible; shoulders prominent.
- Wings. Strong, the flights carried above the tail.
- Tail. Short and running in a line with the back, carried clear of the ground, and extending quite half-an-inch beyond the tips of the wings.
- Legs. Short. The thighs stout and muscular. The whole length of the body, from the point of the beak to the extremity of the tail, about 15 inches.
- Color.—In blues. The neck dark and lustrous; the body, rump and thighs, a leaden blue of uniform shade.

- Markings.—A broad black bar across the end of the tail.

 Two black bars, about § of an inch, wide, even and distinct, running transversely from top to bottom of each wing, in the form of the letter V inverted. Color of beak in blues, black. Color of Eye Cere, a dark grey.
- Color of Grizzles and Chequers.—Each feather distinctly grizzled or chequered. The marking, color of beaks and eye cere, same as in blues.
- Color of Silvers.—A uniform and light silver tint. Neck a deeper shade. Bars as black as possible. Beak, horn color.
- Yellows and Reds.—Color uniform and bright. Beak of an even flesh color. Eye Cere, hard and white.
- Whites.—Beak, pale flesh color. Eye Cere same as in yellows and reds.



THE SWALLOW.

- Shell.—Erect at base, with the top of the shell slightly curving forward, extending well round the head, the base of shell to be the same distance from the centre of eye as from centre of eye to the joints of mandibles.
- Cap.—Extending from the wattle to the back of the head at a clean line to be drawn from the joints of the mandibles straight through the eyes to the base of the skull just fringing but not intruding into the white lining of the shell.
- Skull.—Narrow in front and wide behind—that is to say, wedge shape,
- Mandibles.—In blacks, blues, silvers, spangles and chequers the upper mandible dark, the under one light in color. In reds and yellows both mandibles to be light in color, the beak rather long, straight and slender.

Wattle.-Very small and smooth.

Eye Cere.—Very fine in texture.

Eyes .- Dark.

Neck.—Short and rather cobby in appearance, but showing no sign of gullet.

Shoulder .- Broad and rather full set, the back wide and flat.

Saddle.-Heart shape, showing a nice even line of marking.

Foot-Feather.—Length about 2½ or 3 inches on shank, with the toes well covered, hock feathers white, all feathers below hock colored.

Legs.—Short and rather wide apart; the shortness of legs should be from hock to body.

Carriage.—Rather squatty.

Condition.—Very lustrous in the colored parts of the plumage.

Markings.—The whole of the body white with the exception of the cap, wings, foot and leg feathering below the hock.



THE FAIRY SWALLOW.

Shell.—Erect at base, coming high up, extending well round the head.

Skull.—Narrow in front and wide behind, showing an even curve from top of skull to front of shell.

Mandibles.—Rather long, in blacks, upper half dark, the lower half light; reds, yellows and silvers, light upper and lower.

Eye Cere.—Light and fine in texture.

Eyes .- Dark, hazel and well defined.

Frontal.—Spot, oval, extending from the nostrils; in looking at the bird from the front, it should appear slightly down-faced.

Neck.—Short and thick, but showing no sign of gullet.

Shoulders.-Broad and full set; the back broad and flat.

Carriage.—Squatty.

Legs.—Short and rather wide apart.

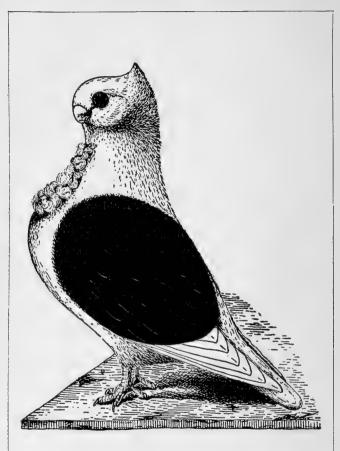
Saddle.-Heart shape, clean cut, not to be long.

Foot Feather.—Very long, and well spread in front, coming nicely round to hocks.

Condition .- Very lustrous in color, and free from blue-black.

Markings.—The whole of the bird should be white with the exception of head spot, wings excepting two well defined white bars, and foot feathering below the hocks.

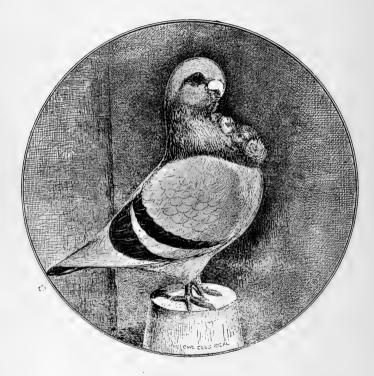




TURBIT.

THE TURBIT.

- Size.—Small, very full in breast. Flights short and resting above the tail; the latter short and tightly folded. Carriage erect and graceful.
- Peak.—Springing from mane, quite unbroken and ending in a fine point a little above the head.
- Head.—Large and broad, forehead high and round, full above the wattle and prominent over the eyes, being well bulged so as to present a down-faced appearance.
- Beak.—Short and thick, the upper mandible having a downward tendency. The lower mandible should be straight and fit tightly into the upper.
- Mouth.—Wide with full cheeks below the eyes, the space between the juncture of the mandibles and the eyes to be well filled out.
- Eyes.—Large and prominent, and situated comparatively near the top of the head, but with good distance to the frontal bulge. Color, bull, i. e. dark hazel, large and full. Eye cere, pale flesh color.
- Wattle.—Fair amount, but in no way raising out of the curve of the profile.
- Gullet .- As much as possible, quite filling up the hollow in the throat.
- Frill.—As much as possible, long in feather and firm in texture turning both ways, and extending from the gullet well down into the breast.
- Neck .- Broad from front to back.
- Legs.—Short, showing but little of the thigh. Color bright red.
- Markings.—White with colored wings, each having ten white flight feathers.
- Color.—Yellow, red, black and blue, as rich and glossy as possible, the bars of blues to be broad, even and distinct.
- Disqualifications.—Trimming, plucking, coloring or artificial alteration in any way. Appearance of feathers on the legs or feet. Out of condition from disease or any decided deformity.
- Note.—It should be observed that ticked blues, chequery or smokey blacks, reds and yellows, must be entered in the classes for standard colors and are not eligible for the Any Other Color class.



IDEAL OWL.

THE ENGLISH OWL.

- Head.—Large, massive, round, forming a bold and regular arch from front and side view, well filled in between eye and beak.
- Beak.—Short, thick, upper mandible well curved downwards forming continuation of curve of the skull, lower mandible stout, meeting and fitting well into the upper; color in blues and powdered blues as near black as possible; in silvers and powdered silvers, a light horn color; in reds, yellows and whites, pale flesh color.
- Beak Wattle.- Fine in texture, small, neat and heart shaped.
- Eye and Eye Cere.—Eye large, bold, color reddish gravel for blues, yellowish gravel for silvers and other colors except whites, in which it should be bull or claret, set in centre of side of head. Cere fine and neat.
- Gullet.—Well developed, commencing at tip of lower mandible and terminating in the rosette or frill.
- Neck.—Short, rather thick, boldly tapering from shoulder to junction with head, full under the jowl.
- Rosette or Frill.—As ample and well developed as possible, either admissible, rosette preferred.
- Flights and Tail. Short and carried compactly.
- Legs and Feet.—Legs short, free from feathering below the hock, feet strong and toes well divided, brilliant red in color.
- Weight and Length.—About 12 oz., not exceeding 14 oz. for cocks, an ounce or two less for hens; length, from tip of beak to end of tail, not to exceed 131 in.
- Shape. -Compact and vigorous, chest and breast broad, prominent and muscular, rather short than otherwise.
- Carriage.—Bold and active.
- Color.—Blues, sound and even throughout, including rump and thighs, bars black. Silvers, soft, even shade throughout, flights and tail dun bars as dark as possible. Powdered blues and silvers frosted with white; other colors as sound and clear as possible, except chequers which should be as evenly chequered on the shoulders and rump as possible, and if on the thighs so much the better.
- Disqualifications.—Trimming, plucking, coloring or any other artificial alteration whatever, out of condition from disease or any decided deformity.

THE AFRICAN OR FOREIGN OWL.

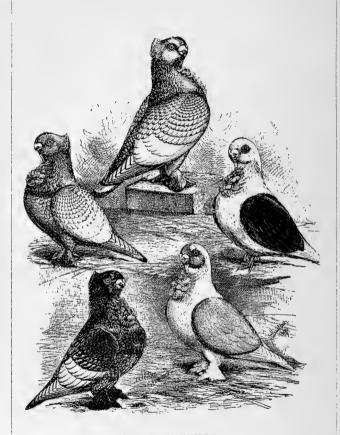
- **Head.**—Round, forming a bold and regular arch from front and side view, well filled in between eye and beak.
- Beak.—Short, thick, upper mandible well curved downwards forming continuation of curve of the skull, lower mandible stout, meeting and fitting well into the upper; color in blues and powdered blues as near black as possible; in silvers and powdered silvers, a light horn color; in reds, yellows and whites, pale flesh color.
- Beak Wattle .- Fine in texture, small, neat and heart shaped.
- Eye and Eye Cere.—Eye large, bold, color reddish gravel for blues, yellowish gravel for silvers and other colors except whites, in which it should be bull or claret, set in centre of side of head. Cere fine and neat.
- Gullet.—Well developed, commencing at tip of lower mandible and terminating in the rosette or frill.
- **Neck.**—Short, rather thick, boldly tapering from shoulder to junction with head, full under the jowl.
- Rosette or Frill.—As ample and well developed as possible, either admissible, rosette preferred.
- Flights and Tail.—Short and carried compactly.
- Legs and Feet.—Legs short, free from feathering below the hock, feet strong and toes well divided, brilliant red in color.
- Weight.—Not over 10 oz. for cocks, an oz. or two less for hens.
- **Shape.**—Compact and vigorous, chest and breast broad, prominent and muscular, rather short than otherwise.
- Carriage.—Bold and active.
- Color.—Blues, sound and even throughout, including rump and thighs, bars black. Silvers, soft, even shade throughout, flights and tail dun bars as dark as possible. Powdered blues and silvers frosted with white; other colors as sound and clear as possible, except chequers which should be as evenly chequered on the shoulders and rump as possible, and if on the thighs so much the better.
- Disqualifications.—Trimming, plucking, coloring or any other artificial alteration whatever, out of condition from disease or any decided deformity.

THE CHINESE OR WHISKERED OWL.

- Head.—Round, forming a bold and regular arch from front and side view, well filled in between eye and beak.
- Beak.—Short, thick, upper mandible well curved downwards forming continuation of curve of the skull, lower mandible stout, meeting and fitting well into the upper; color in blues and powdered blues as near black as possible; in silvers and powdered silvers. I light horn color; in reds, yellows and whites, paie flesh color.
- Beak Wattle .- Fine in texture, small, neat and heart shaped.
- Eye and Eye Cere.—Eye large, bold, color reddish gravel for blues, yellowish gravel for silvers and other colors except whites, in which it should be bull or claret, set in centre of side of head. Cere fine and neat
- Gullet.—Well developed, commencing at tip of lower mandible and terminating in the rosette or frill.
- Neck.—Short, rather thick, boldly tapering from shoulder to junction with head, full under the jowl.
- Frill.—As ample and well developed as possible, extending in ruffle fashion right up to the back of the ear. This is its only difference from the African Owl.
- Flights and Tail.—Short and carried compactly.
- Legs and Feet.—Legs short, free from feathering below the hock, feet strong and toes well divided, brilliant red in color.
- Weight .- Not over 10 oz. for cocks, an oz. or two less for
- Shape.—Compact and vigorous, chest and breast broad, prominent and muscular, rather short than otherwise.
- Carriage.—Bold and active.

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- Color.—Blues, sound and even throughout, including rump and thighs, bars black. Silvers, soft, even shade throughout, flights and tail dun bars as dark as possible. Powdered blues and silvers frosted with white; other colors as sound and clear as possible, except chequers which should be as evenly chequered on the shoulders and rump as possible, and if on the thighs so much the better.
- Disqualifications.—Trimming, plucking, coloring or any other artificial alteration whatever, out of condition from disease or any decided deformity.



ORIENTAL FRILLS.

ORIENTAL FRIELS.

GENERAL FORMATION FOR ALL VARIETIES.

Head.—Large, round, high, broad and well arched forming a continuous curve from neck to tip of beak, well filled in between eye and beak.

Cheeks .- Full and chubby.

Beak .- Short, thick and close fitting.

Beak Wattle.-Small and of fine texture.

Eye .- Large, bright and prominent.

Cere.-Small and smooth.

Crest.—(1) Needle-pointed, upright and central. (2) Shell crest, even ridge and wide spread. (3) Plain head.

Gullet.—Full and well developed, falling from near tip of under mandible to start of frill.

Neck.—Thick, broad at base, well arched and full under jowl.

Frill .- - As much as possible, well covering the breast.

Flights and Tail.—Proportionate and well set; former carried close up to body.

Legs.—Moderate length, grouse muffed, the feathers continuing to toe-nails, completely covering shanks and feet.

Form.—Compact, round and plump.

Carriage.-Erect, active, dignified.

The Satinette.

Beak .- Pale flesh color.

Eye.-Very dark brown.

Cere.-Flesh color. Head, neck and body underparts white

Shoulders.—Tri-color, i. e., ground tint, almost colorle with fine lines of chestnut brown and purple, black edging at lower extremity. It is immaterial whether markings are laced, arrow-pointed, spangled or tipped, or whether heavy, medium or fine markings. It is in clearness, evenness, regularity and accuracy of feather markings that perfection is attained, and this is generally found in the lighter or palest grounded birds, where the beauty and clear contrast is most obvious.

Thighs.—Are more or less colored, the less the better, white preferred.

Flights.—White, and seven to ten a side.

Tail.—Dark purple, blue downwards from line across rump, the usual black band at lower extremity, upon which should be on each and every feather a large, round, white spot ("Peacock's eye") clearly defined. In the lighter colored birds, however, this white takes the form of a band, and if well and clearly defined is of equal value. Shafts of feather dark.

Feet .- Bright red but not visible.

Black Satinettes are of the very palest shade (almost white) with a fair lacing all over shoulders. Tail white with black edging.

Sulphurettes

Are same as above, showing pale sulphur ground color instead of pale pink, brown on shoulders.

The Brunette.

Is similar to the above, only differing in shade of color, having a silver-grey tint; the pencillings being of a very dark red-brown, fawn, or French grey with tail of same shade.

The Bluette.

Clear blue shoulders, with white bars edged with black. Dark blue tail, with white spots edged with black.

The Silverette.

Pale grey shoulders, with white bars edged with the darker shade. Grey tail, with white spots edged with dark grey.

The Vizor.

Differs only from the Satinette in that the head should be dark bronzy purple clear cut to a well defined line running across the neck, from bottom of gullet to back of crest, dividing the dark colored head from the white. Body, frill, rump and legs should be pure white and free from foul feathers; thighs as little dark as possible. The dark tail clearly shown at rump, and white primary flights seven to ten.



THE DOMINO.

The Domino.

Colors.—Black, blue, silver and dun, with and without bars, and chequers of same shades.

Beak .- Black or dark.

Eye.-Red and yellow gravel.

Cere.—Flesh color; white body and thighs.

Head.—Colored, "which should extend low down in front of neck, forming a bib, as in a Nun." Shoulders and tail of same sound color all through.

Flights.—White, seven to ten to a side.

Legs .- Clean, free from feathers.

Blondinettes.

Like Satinettes are of various patterns of markings, viz.: "LACED," "ARROW-POINTED," "SPANGLED" and "TIPPED," and of various shades and degrees of these from light to dark. and from fine to heavy. The varieties are: Blue, silver, red, vellow, black, dun and sulphur. These are of the variegated or laced kinds; the beaks of which should be black, flesh and horn to harmonize with each color. Eyes should be red or yellow, i. e., a "colored eye." The head, neck, frills and tail of a darker shade. Whatever the color of each, it must be of the richest and purest of shade; red, yellow, blue, silver or sulphur, and the markings clearly defined. The blue laced being especially beautiful about the head and neck. with a rich and brilliant bronzy hue, which sometimes terminates at junction line of neck and back, and in others a dark head, as the veil of a Nun. These latter sort are invariably very clear, light and attractive in variegation, the completeness of which is exemplified ALL OVER, even to neck, breast, back, belly and thighs. In a thoroughly good laced Blondinette the bronzy color should permeate the whole plumage, flights and tail; the latter of which should have the large round white spot or band clearly defined upon every feather, while the former also should have an oblong white spot at each extremity of flight feather. Legs and Feet grouse feathered to tips of toes.

Barred Blondinettes

Are of plain, clear blue or silver; each sort with clear white bars, with a fine line of black upon lower edge of each. Tail and flights with well defined and clear large white spot on and near to extremity of each.

Black and Dun Laced Blondinettes.

These are two sub-varieties, in which the "LACING" proper is more pronounced and conspicuous. In these, each feather is evenly edged with its respective colors, varying from heavy to fine, and from dark to light lacing. Tail and flights fairly edged throughout, and neck also fairly variegated. Breast, back, belly, thighs and muffs also edged.

The Turbiteen.

Colors.—Black, dun, red, yellow, blue with black bars, silver with black and brown bars, blue chequered, silver chequered, red chequered, red barred and yellow barred, all the self colors of the very deepest lustre.

Beak. The upper mandible black and very dark horn, the lower mandible white.

Eye.—Dark brown, dark ruby and orange.

Cere.-Pale flesh color.

Markings.—Body, tail, flights and legs white. Colored head markings and shoulders. They are usually found very foul thighed, but this should be considered an imperfection.

Head.—The markings should consist of three equal sized spots, the frontal one commencing at the wattle and covering the forehead, heart shaped: the cheek spots should extend from the base of the lower mandible, under the eye to the ear, forming a crescent shaped oval. There should be a distinct white line running from beak to eye, dividing the frontal and cheek spots. Birds with front spot only are admissible.

Gullet .- Should be white, dividing the cheek marks.

Oriental Turbits.

Blacks, blues, silvers, reds, yellows, duns, chequers and creamies. Each sort should have the sides and shoulders marked in perfect elliptical form, with their respective colors deep, rich and pure. All else should be white, as in the English Turbit. There are, however, two kinds (both admissible as show birds) viz., white tailed and dark tailed, the latter sort being the more numerous; but the white tails are supposed to have been the original.



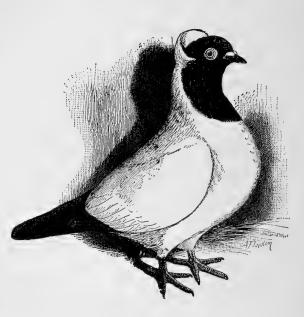
THE ARCHANGEL.

THE ARCHANGEL.

- Head.—Long and narrow, with gradual curve from front to back; round skull, showing an easy curve in all directions; lean face, junction with head to neck almost imperceptible.
- Crest.—Central, needle-pointed, one-fourth to one-half inch in length, and slightly inclined forward, showing no mane behind or beneath it.
- Beak.—Dove shaped, light brown color, slightly curved at end with black marking on top of upper mandible extending from wattle to end of beak, lower mandible straight.
- Wattle.—Fine in texture and small, showing very little or no white surface.
- Eye and Cere.—Deep orange red; pupil large and clearly defined, prominent, yet of a rather mild expression, eye cere very small and fine in texture.
- Neck.—Long, slender, graceful, and slenderest at point of junction with head, gently widening toward the shoulders, joining the latter with a gradual curve.
- Breast .- Slightly prominent, plain and neat.
- Wings.—Long, close to body, and tapering to flights, which should be narrow in web of feather, extending to within half an inch of the end of the tail and meeting tip to tip, gently resting on the tail.
- Legs and Feet.—Firm and of good length, shank free from feathers and covered with line scales; toes well separated and long, claws black, legs and feet crimson in color.
- Body.—Rather small in size, narrow and slender, and gracefully tapering from front to vent, with shoulders well defined and close to the body.
- Color.—Wings, rump and tail rich bronzed black; around ends of wings and rump feathers are arranged brilliant metallic colors, changing in hue with every change of position; tail feathers black, having a rounded appearance at end; head, neck, belly and thighs an even, deep, rich copper.

Plumage.-Close and compact.

Nature.-Rather wild, yet graceful.



THE NUN.

THE NUN.

- Crest.—Shell shaped, wide from side to side and thick from front to back, that is from the inner lining to the outer edge, with curls at its extremities just behind the ears; high and erect, with full cushion at base towards the mane, and entire absence of any dark feathers.
- Markings.-HEAD AND BIB to consist of a clean-cut line of distinction between the dark feathers of the skull at the back of the crown, as near as can be at the centre of the curve whence the shell rises, neither extending into the rise nor being intruded upon either wholly or in jagged patches towards the crown of the head; this line of demarcation between the dark head feathers and the white hood or shell should just pass below the side curls, and from these proceed boldly downwards at the front sides of the neck to the extent of about 11 in., at which point the black feathers covering the whole of the space from one side of the throat to the opposite side, viewed frontways. blend inwardly in a convex form, constituting a shaded fall of feathers below the under mandible termed the "bib." This skull and bib marking of dark feathers should be of the richest depth and lustre of plumage, either black, red, yellow, dun, blue or silver, in accordance with the color of the major flight and tail feathers.
- Flights and Tail.—The ten flight feathers in each wing should be dark, as should also be the twelve tail feathers with the leading coverts above and below the tail itself.
- Skull. -Full in frontal, rising boldly from a Tumbler stop at the end of the wattle on to the crown of the head, which should present a convex appearance both when viewed from the front and sides. The space between the juncture of the mandibles and eye should be full, but below the under mandible, downwards, towards

the neck, there should be no appearance of a gullet.

Eye and Cere.—The eyes should be of the most silvery white, the eye ceres very fine in texture, and black or deep damson colored.

Wattle.—Small, fine and possesses a delicate white bloom.

Beak.—Of medium length and thickness, and of the blackest ebony tint and polish in blacks and blues, dark brown in reds and duns, and pale pink in yellows and silvers. The claw nails should match in color with the beak of each specimen.

Legs and Feet.—Darker in coral or purple shades than in any other fancy pigeon, and free from feathers below the knee joints, foul hocks or thighs being discountenanced.

Shape and Size.—Medium structure and proportions, rather larger than the Turbit and smaller than the English Owl. The neck is long but not slender, the head being carried very upright; the chest is full and wide, the shoulders are broad, and the keel is full but not projecting; the back is straight and sloping from shoulders to the rump; the pinions are strong but closely tucked in to the body; the flight and tail feathers are broad and proportionately long, the former resting on the latter at the tips. The whole stape of the body is of a muscular, wedge-formed structure.



RUSSIAN TRUMPETERS.

THE RUSSIAN TRUMPETER.

Size.—Large, about the size of a middling Runt.

Carriage.—Rather the reverse of being upright.

Body Feathering.—The feathers of the body profuse in quantity and proportion, and rather the reverse of tight fitting.

Flights.-Long and broad, reaching to the tip of the tail.

Tail .- Long and quite broad.

Hocks.-Heavy, long and extending to the ground.

Foot Feathering.—Not only do the foot feathers cover completely from view the claws and nails of the feet, but they are so long as almost to justify the title of eights? being bestowed on them; they should gradually and evenly overlap each other, and when the bird is standing on the floor should present an absolute right-angle projection on either side of the body to the front view, gracefully tapering off at the back till the extremities of the feathers rest closely to the tail.

Rose.—Exactly at the centre of the crown of the head should appear a profuse tuft of feather, falling like a veil all over the head towards front, back and sides, the extreme limit of each and all the feathers forming an unbroken and regular circle extending to the tip of the beak, to the back of the crown just to the bend of the shell feathers and all round the head, barely leaving a chance glance of the eyes visible. It is most essential that there should be no jagged irregularity in the fringe of this rose-like feather display.

Shell or Crest.—From ear to ear at the back of the skull, there should extend a massive, lengthy, well shaped reversal of feathers in the form of a beautiful shell or crest, and the larger and fuller this head covering is, the higher it should be prized.

Eyes .- Either bright silver or rich orange.

Beak .- Moderately long.

Wattle and Cere.—Small and fine in texture.

Plumage.—Colors vary from whole whites to whole blacks, some of the best specimens being rose, saddle and pinion marked, mottles. There are also grizzles, blues, reds and yellows.



THE SHOW HOMER.

THE SHOW HOMER.

- Head.—The head is one of the most important features, and requires each part to be separately described. When looked at from a side view it should form a perfectly even and unbroken curve from the back of the skull to the tip of the beak. From the front or top each side of the face should be well filled, the front and top skull also forming an unbroken curve from side to side.
- Beak.—The beak should be black, both mandibles stout, but not massive, and so set that it does not interfere with the perfect curve of head. The edge of under mandible must be quite straight, and both fit closely together. From the tip of beak to corner of the eye it should measure about 1% inches.
- Wattle.—This should be white, smooth, and fine in texture, and shaped in the form of the letter V, the upper portion being clean cut out, and not filled in. With age there is a tendency to growth, but it should be only very slight, and for several years it should maintain naturally a fine and smooth appearance. No jewing should appear on the under mandible.
- Eye.—The eye should be set as nearly as possible in the centre of the head, should be pearly white in color, bright and sparkling, giving the bird a wild appearance, as if always on the alert.
- Cere.—This should be damson black, very fine and hard, having the appearance of a fine silk cord encircling the eye, and although there is a slight tendency to growth, the cere should remain naturally fine and dark for several years. In the lighter colors, such as silvers and yellows, the beak and cere are mostly light in color; but it would be a great improvement if they could be got dark, as the mealies.

Throat.—The throat must be clean cut out and perfectly free from thickness or gullet.

Neck .- The neck should be short, thick at the base, but

gradually tapering to the point where it joins the head.

- Body.—The body should be short but strongly built, shoulders broad, chest well rounded, back broad, flat and straight, good depth of keel, the breast bone straight and vent bones close up, the whole body from the shoulders to the tail having a wedge-shaped appearance.
- Feather.—Firm and hard. The flights should be short, strong and broad, well overlapping each other to the end, and when standing should be carried close up to the body.
- Tail.—The tail should be short, thin, and closely drawn together, straight, and well carried.
- Legs.—The legs should be short, strong and well set, and quite free from feathers on the legs and toes.
- Condition.—The bird must be in perfect health, free from any deformity, and in a generally hard and firm condition.
- Carriage.—This should be of bold, upstanding appearance, showing a capability of great activity in all its movements.
- Color.—In chequers the chief colors are blue, black, red, yellow, silver and dun. In all these the color should be sound throughout, and the chequering should be clear and distinct. The whole colors consist of blues, silvers, mealies and yellows, the color of each being sound throughout, with two broad and well-defined bars on the wings. There are also a few grizzles and piain whites.
- Faults.—Thin or horn-colored beak, coarse or ill-shaped wattle, soft pale cere, red, gravel, lemon or hard eye, thick throat or gullet, frill or open feathered neck, long, swan neck, long shaped body, crooked breast bone, long soft feather, heavy or wry tail, white or pied rump or hocks, and other mismarkings, long, storky legs, web feet, crooked claws or toes.
- Note.—Birds when exhibited should be in perfectly natural condition. To cut, trim, alter, or in any way improve by artificial means is altogether unallowable. Pied birds should be shown with their respective colors.

THE FLYING HOMER.

Chest.—Deep, broad, muscular breast bone, fairly long and perfectly shaped.

Wings.—Not too long, broad, well covered, thick quills, sound, no signs of feather rot, no ill-nourished flight feathers.

Head.—Broad, ample room for brains.

Beak.—Medium in length, fairly stout and strong, but not too much wattle.

Eyes.—Any bright color, but must have large, prominent pupils.

Cere.-Darkish tinted and hard.

Legs.-Sturdy, not too long, well feathered down to joints.

Tail.—Not too long and tapering, the wings reaching to within about half an inch from end of tail. Tail, body and wings all to beautifully taper off together.

Color.—Any color, but must be bright and shiny, like steel, especially the flights.

Size.—Rather above the average.

Condition.—Hard, tight fitting plumage; perfectly solid muscles, not too fat, but hard and heavy feeling when compressed in the hands.

THE ANTWERP.

Short-faces.—Require a good unbroken rise of "frontal" from the beak and beak wattle to the crown of the skull.

Medium-faces.—Should be "barrel" headed, the formation of the skull between the wattle over the crown of the head to the back of the eye being similar in rise and elongation to the shape of an ordinary beer barrel, the distance of measurement from the centre of the eye to the juncture of the mandibles to the front, and from the same spot to the outer ridge of the back skull, being absolutely equal. This midway position of the eye is the essential feature of a true medium-faced Antwerp.

Long-faces.—Of a totally different formation. The rise of the face from the spot where it joins the nasal wattle should be very gradual, showing an even long sweep from the tip of the beak, over the surface of the wattle along the muzzle, on to the crown of the skull, thence gradually sloping off at the back to the head

towards the neck.

- Skull.—Short-faced should be broad; medium-faced of even medium barrel-like proportion; long-face comparatively narrow;
- Neck. Immediately under the jawbone should be well caved in, showing not the remotest appearance of a gullet or throatiness.
- Beak.— In short-faces should be as stout, short and as wide at mouth end as possible; in mediums the thickness should be, if anything, even greater, fitting well to a wide, mug-shaped mouth showing a good depth from the wattle rise to the jawbone. In long-faces, the beak cannot be too long or proportionately thick, but withal of a graceful shape (not downward bent) well shooting away as far as the under mandible is concerned from the jawbone on a line with the eye.
- Beak wattle.- Even and well developed, but not bulging over the sides of the mouth, the top of the beak, or too high on its approach to the frontal bone.
- Eye cere. Small, evenly laced, and rather fine in texture, of a sound, deep grey color, showing a little bloom, but not of a red tint.
- Eye.—Should in all colors be of a deep grayel-red color,
- Body. The Antwerp is the largest pigeon existing, the Runt only excepted.

Carriage.-Bold and upright.

- Chest. Wide, fully expanded in the front, well supported by massive broad shoulders.
- Back. Long and well developed, not absolutely flat, and yet very far from "hog" shaped. The depth from the back to the edge of the keel or breast-bone should be great and proportionate.
- Flights and Tail. Long and broad, the former being well tucked in and resting at their tips on the latter at a distance of not less than half an inch from the extremity of the fail.
 - Legs. Very muscular from thighs down to the hocks: from the hocks to the ball of the feet they are 'massive, very straight, and free from all feathers.
 - Colors. Silver duns, mealies, red chequers, blues, and blue and black chequers.

THE PARLOR TUMBLER.

Varieties.
Single, Double and Roller.
Performance.

The Single performer should make but one turn, consisting of a straight backward somersault, (similar to the human acrobat.) The turn should be on a straight line backward (not sideways) and at each turn the bird should land square on its feet. Performance should be noiseless and free from fluttering of wings. The Single performer should clear the floor at each turn, but the closer the better.

The Double performer should make two successive turns and as noiseless and free from fluttering of wings as possible. The turns should be straight backward (not sideways.) The bird should clear the floor, but the closer the better, and land square on its feet.

The Roller performer should make a series or number of straight backward turns. These turns or somersaults to be on a straight line backward (not sideways) and as free from flutter of wings as possible. The performance of the Roller should be down on the floor, and at no time should the bird rise high enough to clear the floor while turning. Performance should be an actual roll on the floor.

Colors.—Selfs; black, yellow, dun and white. Mottles; red, black, yellow, dun and white. Splashes; red, black, yellow, dun and white. Black Self—Color deep and sound showing a green metallic lustre. Beak black. Red Self—Color deep, sound and even throughout, with a lustrous, red bronzy hackle showing free from green. Beak flesh color. Yellow Self—Color rich yellow, even throughout, pinkish bronze hackle showing free from green. Beak flesh color. Dun Self—Vary in shade, but must be clear and even throughout, either light, dark or medium. Beak horn color. Mottles—Color sound and even throughout. The pinion mottlings to be white and nearly circular, evenly distributed. Butts free from

white. The back markings should be V shaped, well and evenly mottled. Beak as in solids. Splashes—Well spangled with white, and color of the variety all over the body. Wing primaries and tail solid. Beak as in solids.

Beak .- Close fitting, straight, of medium length.

Wattle .- Neat, fine in texture.

Skull.-Round, rather high in front.

Eye .- Pearl, centrally placed.

Cere.-Small, fine in texture.

Neck .- Medium length, broad at base, tapering to throat.

Body.—Short, stout and wedge shaped, prominent and wide in chest.

Flights .- Closely set, short and carried on the tail.

Tail .- Closely folded and wedge shape.

Legs .- Stout and well set, medium length.

Carriage.-Sprightly, upright, bold and jaunty.

Feather .- Clean, close and tight fitting.

Disqualifications.—Dark or broken eyes, or feathers below the hock.





THE SCANDAROON.

THE SCANDAROON.

Size .- Decidedly large.

Skull. Should be long, narrow and very arched from the wattle to the back of the cranium. This arched peculiarity is continued all along the surface of a long, rather roovy wattle, and stout, long, bene beak both mandibles of which should curve well downwards, and be very close fitting; from the tip of the beak to the back of the head at its juncture with the neck it should present an clongated semi-circular outline.

Eye. -- The eye is surrounded by a fleshy, ruby-red cere; in all whole or self colors, except whites, the iris should be either pearl or orange in color; in whites and pied specimens it should be black or "bull-eyed."

Wattle. Long and full, but not coarse or projecting beyond the sweep of profile appertaining to the whole headpiece.

Neck. Long and slender, well scooped out at the throat and rather arched or swan-like in carriage.

Shoulders .- Broad and flat.

Chest.—Wide and full but not prominent, the breast bone straight and well developed.

Back. Flat, slightly sloping downwards to the rump and tail.

Wing Butts.-Very stout, projecting beyond the chest, coverts close set to the sides of the body.

Flights. - Rather short, strong in sharts, tightly folded and carried up over rump, resting on extremities of tail.

Tail. Rather short, narrow and carried well clear of the

Legs. Long and very muscular, the lower joints of the thigh being distinctly visible when the bird is standing upright.

Feathering. On the neck, shoulders and thighs the feathers should be close fitting, even to scantiness.

Colors .- All solid colors and pied.

Markings. In pied varieties the lower part of the neek, the breast, back, rump and tail, as also a saddle ent on the top of the back across the shoulders, are all of dark tints, the rest of the plumage being white in Magpie fashion. The head and upper part of the neek are also white, with the exception of two "almond-shaped" patches extending from the root of the under mandible, widening lengthways below the eye to the ear-holes.

THE RUNT.

- Size.—Should not measure less than twenty inches from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail. A long, narrow bird is most objectionable; width and compass of girth must be accompanying points. A Runt twenty inches in length should measure in girth, i. e., around the upper part of the body, at least fourteen inches.
- Wings.—When stretched out to their full limit, should measure from tip to tip not less than thirty-six inches.
- Head.—Of a very massive, dove-shaped character, with a thick beak of proportionate length, rather downward in tendency.
- Wattle.—Almond-shaped, and, though full, not rough in texture.
- Eye Cere.—Fine and plum-colored, showing a healthy wbitish bloom.
- Eye.—Rather sunken in the head, the iris should be either silvery or golden red.
- Neck.—Medium length, of cobby formation, well cut away at the throat; no display of anything tending to a gullet. A wide, but not too prominent, chest is a great feature of excellence.
- Back.—Broad, rather "hog" shaped at the upper part, but very flat as it approaches the rump.
- Legs.—Rather short than long, in proportion to the size of the bird, and be widely set apart.
- Carriage.—Upright, not horizontal or "boaty."
- Colors. Blacks, reds, mealies, chequers, blues and silvers.

THE ENGLISH TRUMPETER.

The English Trumpeter is generally a pigeon of whole color, whites, reds and yellows being the most found. They have an upright carriage; the head is rather coarse Doveshaped; the eyes are black, bright orange or pearl. At the back of the head they have a beak crest, and just above the wattle the feathers are reversed, bending towards the beak; this is called the tuft; the feet are heavily feathered, and the hocks considerably booted.

THE SUABIAN.

The ground color of its plumage is of a dark slate-like hue, but each of the lesser soft feathers has a proportionately large or small spot of silvery satin-like tinge at its edging, giving to the whole body plumage a laced and watered-satin lustre. The minor flights should have a light satin oval mark in the centre; the major flight feathers are each tipped with a white satin marking, being distinctly and separately observable, even when the wing is closed. The tail is slate colored, and has a distinct black bar at its tip. Some Suabians are crested; their feet and legs are clear of all feathers below the hocks. Carriage rather erect; neck slender.

THE HYACINTH.

Much resembles the Suabian in the ground color of its plumage, but is rather spangled in arrow fashion than laced on the shoulders; the spangling itself is of a bluish shade some specimens have an almond-yellow ground plumage on the shoulders; the flights and tail are of a dark slate color; the size of the Hyacinth is rather above the medium proportion; the legs are free from all feathering, and of a rich coral color. Carriage rather erect; neck slender.

THE PORCELAIN.

Closely resembles the Hyacinth; the neck, breast, rump, and tail and flight feathers are rather darker, while the shoulders, and especially the wing bars, are very much lighter in ground; the bars are almost white, delicately edged with a bluish-black fringe; the feet and legs are bright red and free from all feathering. Carriage rather erect; neek slender.

THE STARLING.

Very lustrous, almost black-bodied. A half moon-shaped crescent marking on the breast of a light whitish-grey tinge, very lightly spangled or flaked with reddish-black streaks. The crown of the head and also the sides of the face are very evenly streaked with brownish splash marks. The bars on the wings should be clear white, not at all broken or jagged in edging; the whole of the plumage should reflect a brilhant lustre. The legs and feet are coral-color, and devoid of feather.

THE CRESCENT OR SWISS.

Closely resembles the Starling in shape and marking, with the exception that the body ground is of a very pale ashygrey color; on the chest it has a rich brown-red crescent, the wing bars being of the same rich color, standing out very distinctly from the ground color. Crescents are either plain leg or booted. The beak is slender and of a pale brown color.

THE BLAZEFACE.

Of all colors, rich in lustre and generally clean legged; the tail feathers from the rump downwards to the tips are snow white, as are also the two wing bars; the rump and the whole of the rest of the body are dark in color. The blaze mark from which they derive their name consists of a well defined white oblong spot of feathers just over the wattle, extending about a quarter of an inch in length, and about one-eighth of an inch in width, exactly in the centre of the forehead; the beak is slender and dark in color.

THE FIRE PIGEON.

The Fire Pigeon much resembles the Blazeface in that it has a similar white tail, and occasionally has also a like white spot over the wattle. The whole of the body plumage is a spangled mixture of grizzled and laced dazzling rich red spangling on a lustrous black underground; either grouse muffed or feather legged.

THE HELMET.

The whole of the body coloring is white, with the exception of the lower part of the rump and tail, and particularly the crown of the head, which, at a direct line from the juncture of the mandibles to the back of the skull drawn just across the lower eyelid, should be dark in color, forming a helmetlike covering to the head. These helmet and tail markings are of all colors and shades. The Helmet is a clean-legged pigeon. The under mandible of the beak should be white like the body color, the upper mandible should be dark in shade according to the color of the helmet marking; eyes should be silvery white.

THE SPOT.

The Spot resembles the Helmet in all points but two—the eyes of Spots are generally bull or black; the head, or rather face marking, should not in size, extending from the wattle, be much larger than a large pea; it should also be as round as possible. Spots are generally clean legged, but, if foot feathered, the latter should be of the same color as the tail and spot marking.

THE ICE PIGEON:

Some are spangled on a very pale blue ground, others are laced, some neither the one nor the other; but in all cases the wing bars are very gracefully edged with a black or blue trimming. The flight and tail feathers are more or less dark, with a dark bar across the tip of the iail. The eyes are fiery red, surrounded by the thinnest of eye ceres; the beak is slender and jet black. The lco pigeon is sometimes clean legged, sometimes heavily foot teathered.

THE PRIEST.

In plumage the ground color is of all shades, the blue being most common, but reds, blacks, yellows and silvers are frequently met with, and now and again very prettily spangled and chequer-shoulder specimens are seen. The markings consist of white skulls or "pates;" the line of separation between the body color and the crown of the head is from a point where the mandibles meet, passing in clean-cut fashion on a line with the lower part of the eye cere, and rising to the base of the crown of the head at the back. The upper mandible is white, the under one of a dark color. The wing bars in all colors are snow white, in some specimens the bar across the tip of the tail is also white. The Priest is shellcrested, the shell extending from car to car; the eyes are black or "bull eyed;" it is grouse maffed on the legs to the instep of the foot. The principal feature of the Priestis, however, its nasal tuft; this is a cluster of feathers just over the wattle, growing the reverse way to those of any other variety of pigeons: these feathers are long, very soir, and curl close and tightly above each other.

THE LATZ.

The Laiz has a shell crest; it is white in body plumage, with the exception of the head, blb, chest and tail, which are black, red or yellow, etc. The most remarkable feature of the Laiz is the possession of a long chain of loose reversed feathers extending from the crest down each side of the neck; the eves are pearl colored, and the feet free from feathering.

THE TIGER.

The reason for its ferocious name is its striped plumage overing. Foot feathering is very profuse, some of the longer feathers measuring fully five inches, and evenly overlapping each other. Lines of dark feathers should spread in more or less regular formation all over the white ground color; the flight feathers, both lesser and major, as well as those of the tail, should be alternately white and dark in shade, this arrangement of color extending especially to the foot feathering. Tigers are shell crested.

THE FRILLBACK.

It is dove headed, thin in eye cere and wattle, slender in beak, cobby in build; but very evenly grouse muffed on the legs, and possesses a most remarkable arrangement of evenly reversed feathers all over the wing covering and saddle of the back; these feathers increase in the amount of frilling from the shoulders to the coverts of the lesser flights, in the former evenly arranged curls falling one over the other in most symmetrical fashion. Frillbacks are of all colors, from pure whites to jet blacks.

THE SPOT SWALLOW.

Similarly marked on the wings and flights to the Swallow but no dark feathers covering the crown of the head. It has a spot or "snip" of black or dark shaded feathers over the wattle on the front of the face, instead of the "cap" covering the head. In addition to the shoulders being of dark color, the whole of the lengthy foot feathering should also be of the same color as the shoulder marking. Of whatever shoulder color Spot Swallows may be, the wing bars, excepting those with spangled shoulders, must be snow white and very clearly defined in bar edging. Some are spangled or laced on the wing coverts; if so, the flight feathers should each be tipped with an oval white spot. The eyes are dark in color, and the upper mandible either black or horn color, according to the lighter or darker shade of the wing color plumage.

THE SHIELD.

Its shoulder covering should be dark in color, on an otherwise completely white-feathered body. The Shield is shell crested and possesses a wonderful amount of foot feathering, white in color, very lengthy in proportion, and regularly overlapping one feather over the other.

THE FLORENTINE.

Very long in legs, short in toes, long and swan-like even to excess in neck, and short and cocked in tail, like Jenny Wren, short and roundish in body, and very prominent in chest, rather coarse shaped and long in head and beak; the flight feathers are short and carried well over the rump towards the uprising tail; in plumage it is of all colors, though whole whites, blacks and mottled blacks are the most common. They sometimes have a peculiar distorted and tremuous action.

THE SWIFT.

Head is rather round and full; the beak short and stout; the eyes of a deep red color; the throat is devoid of all appearance of a gullet; the neck is thick and cobby, supported by broad shoulders and a prominent, full chest; the back is long and flat; the space from the surface of the back to the front end of the breast-bone or keel shows a considerable depth, the breast-bone being rather long and very straight. The thighs are strong and muscular. In color, Swifts are of an ashy powdery shade from the base of the neck downwards; the neck itself is very lustrous, and varies in richness of color from almond to dun tints, in proportion as the body is of dark ashy hue or of pale silvery dun tint.

THE DAMASCENE.

In size and structure it greatly resembles the English Owl. Its head is round, rather short and full in front; the beak is short, thick and black; the upper mandible being slightly curved; the eye is rather centrally placed, and is of a deep gravel color, surrounded by a thin very dark eye cere, even of a dark damson tinge. In plumage, the outer surface presents a clear, light, silvery-blue shade, extending from the head all over the neck, back, shoulders, chest, belly, thighs and rump, the tail having a deep black bar at its tip, and the shoulders having two very distinct ebony bars, the flights being also as nearly black as possible. The flight feathers are moderately long, as is also the tail. The Damascene has a gullet but no friil.

THE DEWLAP.

It is generally of blue ground color; black barred on wings and tail; in build rather cobby, like the English Owl, but somewhat larger in size; it should have rather a stout, short beak and gravel colored eyes. Its most striking point is its enormous gullet, which extends from the immediate base of the under mandible fully one inch in length down towards the breast; it is also much deeper than that of ordinary gulleted pigeons. The markings consist of a white narrow snip of feathers like that of the "Blazeface," just over the wattle, and of two triangular white patches on either side of the neck, about three-quarters of an inch below the eyes. The ten major flight feathers are also white. The whole of the rest of the body plumage is of one color excepting the bars in blues and silvers. The upper mandible should be as near white as possible, the under one black. The legs are devoid of all feathers below the hock joints, and should be very coral-red in color.

THE CAPUCHIN.

Rather small in bodily proportions, erect and sprightly in carriage. Broad shell crest at the back of the head extending from ear to ear, but fitting very closely, compactly and evenly to the skull. The head is round and full at the front; the beak short and of moderate substance, and black in color; the wattle is white and fine in texture; the eye cere is thin and dark in color; the iris of the eye is of the most silvery white. The whole of the body plumage is of the most lustrous dark shade, generally of ebony black, with the exception of the tail and tail coverts, from a line clean cut at the base of the rump, which to the tip of the feathers should be of the purest white. Besides all whole colors there are also barred blues and silvers.

THE MOOKEE.

Is a pigeon of peculiar bodily action; the head and neck are in constant motion. With the exception of the crown of the head, extending from the juncture of the mandibles in a straight line with the eyes to the back of the cranium, which is white, and the two or three extreme flight feathers, which are also white, the whole body of the Mookee is generally of lustrous black or red ground color; the carriage is erect, the back of the head ornamented with a very close fitting pointed peak; the eyes are black, the upper mandible of the beak should be white, the lower one black.

THE ANCIENT.

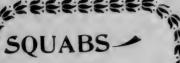
In flight it has the action of the Tumbler; in motion it has a slight vibration of the neck, as the Fantail; in skull formation it has the frontal of the Turbit; in beak it has an approach to the substance of the Owl; in eye cere it has the red fleshy substance of the Barb; in iris it equals the brightness of the Cumulet; in foot feathering it vies with the choicest of Oriental Frills; in marking it is as evenly pied and cut as the Magpie; in bib or crescent it is as distinctly oval marked as the Pouter is crescent shaped; in depth and lustre of neck, chest, saddle, rump and tail color it approaches the Archangel; in body structure and uprightness of carriage it is as compact as the Homer; in hardness and closeness of feather second not even to the choicest Dragoon; in constitution as hardy as a Rock; in disposition as merry as a Cropper. It is found in all colors.

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